THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1797. [N° 1829.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

[R]espectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN's,

[A] prime and elegant As[so]rtment of DRY GOODS, suitable [fo]r the Season, which he is determin[ed] to sell very low.

[] J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his [for]mer Customers, and requests a [c]ontinuance of their Favours.

N. B. A small Quantity of excellent [M]ustard, in Quarter and Half-Pound [B]ottles.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

CLARKE COOKE,

[Nex]t Door, but One, North of the New Church Lane,

[] respectfully informs the Public in ge[ne]ral, and his Customers in particular, [t]hat he has received from New York, a [g]eneral Assortment of DRY GOODS, of [th]e most fashionable Kind, and latest Im[p]ortation, which he is now selling as low [a]s can be bought in the New England [S]tates, amongst which are—

[L]ondon superfine Broad-

[clo]ths and Cassimeres, of the most fashionable [Col]ours—Marseilles Quilting for Vests—[Ch]intzes and Calicoes that are 4-4 and 9-8 [wi]de, very fashionable Colours.

[]Also a Consignment of Yard Wide Irish [Lin]ens, which will be sold very cheap by the [Pie]ce or single Yard, for Cash or short [Cr]edit.

[H]e carries on the Tailor's Business, in all [its] various Branches, and Gentlemen can be [fur]nished with complete Suits at the shortest [No]tice.

[Newport], May 1, 1797.

[Not]ice to Retailers.

[T]O rectify Misconceptions relative to, and thereby prevent an undesigned Non-[com]pliance with, the Law of the United [State]s, "laying Duties on Licenses for sell[in]g Wines and foreign distilled spirituous [Li]quors by Retail;"—all Persons retailing [th]e Liquors respectively, *in ever so small [Q]uantity*, to be carried out of their Houses, [Bu]ildings, or Places of dwelling, whether [hav]ing a State or Town License therefor [or n]ot, are informed that they thereby incur [a p]enalty of FIFTY DOLLARS, unless [the]y have a License from the United States, [in] force, pursuant to the Law above men[tion]ed: Of which all concerned are desired [to t]ake Notice.

JOHN S. DEXTER,
Supervisor for the District of Rhode-Island.

Supervisor's Office, [Prov]idence, April 20, 1797.

[DIS]TRICT of RHODE-ISLAND, *to wit:*

[B]E IT REMEMBERED, That on the Twenty-eighth Day of April, in the [Tw]enty-first Year of the Independence of the [Unit]ed States of America, SAMUEL HOP[KIN]S, D. D. of the said District, hath de[posite]d in this Office the Title of a Book, the [Righ]t whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the [word]s following, to wit:

"*The Life and Character of Miss Su[s]annah Anthony, who died in New[po]rt (R. I.) June, M,DCC,XCI. in the [Six]ty fifth Year of her Age.—Consisting [chie]fly in Extracts from her Writings, with [som]e brief Observations on them, compiled [by] Samuel Hopkins. D. D. Pastor of the [Firs]t Congregational Church in Newport.*"

[In] Conformity to the Act of the Congress [of the] United States, intituled, "An Act for [the] encouragement of Learning, by securing [the Co]pies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to [the Au]thors and Proprietors of such Copies, [during] the Times therein mentioned."

EDMUND T. ELLERY, Clerk of the District [illegible]

[A true] Copy of Record:
[Att]est,
[] T. ELLERY.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIES.

TIMERCOTTAH, June 26.

FIFTEEN natives, were travelling on the road near this place, had sought refuge from the burning land gale in an adjacent tope; the shade afforded by the trees, however, was of little avail to these unfortunate wretches, for in an hour after their arrival, every one of the fifteen were struck dead by the wind, and found stretched out parched and liteless corses beneath the trees.

STATE PAPERS.

Imperial Ukase, or Edict, issued at Petersburgh, respecting the importation of French and Dutch Merchandize.

Paul I, by the grace of God, Emperor and sole Governor of all the Russias, &c.

We do most graciously ordain.

1. The importation of all French wines, without exception, also sallad oils of Provence, olives, capers, anchovies, to be freely permitted in all our harbours in neutral bottoms.

2. French and Spanish brandy is only permitted to be imported by neutral ships, in those harbours which are specified in the Ukase of the 27th of December, 1784, and to which we add the ports of Lebau & Windaw.

3. The duties on wines, oils, &c. shall be taken from the Tariff of September 27, 1782, till a new one shall appear, and duty on French brandy shall be regulated agreeably to the Ukase of November 25 1793.

4. The Ukase of the 8th of April, 1793, shall be strictly observed, so far as it forbids the importation of various French goods, and of others which are more objects of luxury; as likewise all communication with the French until a lawful government ordained by the said Ukase shall allow no longer be demanded, in the future importation of French goods, except for such articles for which some duties are to be remitted.

Done at St. Petersburgh, Jan. 22, 1797.

SECOND UKASE.

Paul I. &c.

We do hereby most graciously permit the free importation in all our harbors, of such Dutch goods as are not prohibited in the Tariff or the Ukase, provided such importation takes place in ships belonging to neutral powers. Those goods are to pay duties prescribed by the Tariff of September, 27, 1782, till a new Tariff shall be published.

Done at St. Petersburgh, Jan. 22 1797.

VIENNA, February 8.

His Imperial Majesty being informed that a general opinion prevailed all over Europe, which had even been supported in the British House of Commons, by authentic documents, of General La Fayette, his family, and fellow prisoners, suffering in the dungeons of Olmutz the most barbarous treatment; that they have been for years kept rigorously confined in separate cells, infected with the pestilential air of a morass and a common sewer, of two barracks and two hospitals, without being allowed the benefit of either air, exercise, or intercourse with each other; that the health of the prisoners was so far impaired as to render medical assistance [illegible]—has just ordered that commissioners should be appointed to inquire particularly into the former treatment and the present situation of the prisoners; and that an authenticated report should be sent without delay to the Court.

The curiosity of the public, so much interested in favour of those unhappy victims is strongly excited to know what was the motive, and what is likely to be the result of this order. Is it in consequence of his imperial majesty being now, for the first time, acquainted with the treatment of the prisoners; or of the official declaration made by the British minister, that he had no share in it? Has the magnanimous conduct of the Emperor of Russia towards Kosciusko, by which he has so unequivocally disclaimed being an accomplice of the persecutors of La Fayette, disposed our court to follow his example? Is it at last that our Ministers, anticipating the notification intended to be made by the Directory, that the prisoners at Olmutz were considered by the French government as prisoners of war, avail themselves of the [illegible] justify the [illegible] as prisoners of war [illegible] it [illegible] out of their [illegible] may [illegible], and to see one another [illegible] be the motives of the inquiry [illegible], or even [illegible]

the liberation of the captives; we need not observe, that the report of the Commissioners cannot but be reprobated by all Europe, as an imposition of credit, unless the investigation be fairly and openly managed by men of honourable and independent character, not influenced by personal interest, by fear or corruption; and unless the report is sanctioned by the signatures of the parties concerned, or at least that it be open to their observations, in opposition to those of the Commissioners.

RATISBON, February 19.

The impending new campaign has been officially announced to the Diet of the Empire. The declaration made on the 16th instant, on the part of the Empire, to the three colleges of the Empire contains amongst others, the following passage:

"The States must have acquired the most perfect conviction from many events, especially from the hostile sentiments expressed by the enemy against the integrity of the Empire, that it became unavoidably necessary to make great efforts, and to lose no time in straining every nerve in support his Imperial Majesty, in the generous, patriotic resolution of employing all his forces for the welfare of the Germanic Empire, and the preservation of its Constitution, with all possible vigour, and with further sacrifices of his resources."

"The Emperor then demands of all those States, who wish for the farther protection of the Imperial arms, the speedy furnisher of their quintuple contingent of the troops, who are to join the army of the Empire without delay; to furnish also the contingent in money, and the arrears of the Roman months, in order that the effective force may be seasonably known before the opening of the impending campaign, which is to be carried on with the greatest energy.

The Emperor concludes his Declaration by stating:

"His Majesty the Emperor and King, considering the immense efforts of the enemy, and the vicissitudes of the war which have hitherto taken place, will find it impossible to avert the hostile dangers which threaten the German Constitution, and the prosperity of certain districts of Germany, unless his Coestates will grant him the most active supports."

DUBLIN, March 4.

The consternation which prevails from the late shock sustained by the public credit, is indescribable. All confidence in paper is gone; and business is at a complete stand.

For a considerable time on Thursday last the commissioners of the revenue refused to accept of notes of the Bank of Ireland from such merchants as tender them in payment of the duties on their entries. The effects of this refusal may be easily conceived. It operated like an electric shock, and threw the whole metropolis into confusion.

Fortunately the prohibition was taken off in the course of the day—and the Bank of Ireland notes were allowed currency at the Custom-house.

As a circulating medium, guinea notes have been adopted by the Bank of Ireland, and a number of them have actually been issued.

LONDON, March 8

Saturday last, in the Irish House of Commons, Sir John S. Hamilton proposed a tend[er] of [illegible] in the pound, in lieu of the new tax on salt. This proposal was to be taken up on Tuesday.—Sir John Parnell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved for an open loan for 500,000l. at 6 per cent. for five years.—This was opposed by the Speaker and several other Members of commercial credit. A member (Mr. Bagwell of Tipperary) said, rather than adopt such a measure, he would give up a fourth of his income to Government for five years, and he would begin by paying 5000l. at Michaelmas, and he thought every man of property in the kingdom should come forward with liberality on the present occasion. The Chancellor's proposition was postponed.

March 9.

The Directory, desirous of putting the French armies on a respectable footing for the next campaign, [illegible] [illegible] there arrived at [illegible] 10,000 [illegible] prisoners [illegible]. The number of prisoners [illegible] to France, amounting [illegible] together, to 30,000 [illegible] cluding those [illegible] has already [illegible] government has [illegible]

wear the Italian National Cockade, which is green, white, and red. The French flotilla on the Lake of Garda has taken thirty-two barges loaded with provisions for the Austrian army.

The circulation of Mr. Erskine's pamphlet is beyond all example, in rapidity and extent. It has come to the tenth edition on the seventh day of its publication! The moderation and temper which he employs in the clear review of the origin and principles of the war, recommend his work to men of all descriptions.—The analysis is sunshine. It is impossible to reject the demonstration; and the arguments which he draws from the premises, first, for a complete change of the system upon which the war has been carried on, and afterwards for a reform of the abuses that gave rise to it, is irresistable. Seasonably to act upon the impression of this pamphlet would be to give us even yet a chance for salvation.

March 21.

After mentioning the treaty with the Pope the *Star* says—

Thus has Buonaparte completed the conquest of Italy, and Imperial Rome has only been able to save herself by a timely submission to the terms which he has been pleased to dictate: what these terms are we are not informed, the Directory having not yet published them; but, according to the journals, the Pope has agreed to pay the Republic 30 millions; he has made the formal, complete and perpetual renunciation of Avignon and the County Venaissin. He has also ceded to France all the pictures and statues, and other objects of art, which the French army have found on the scene of their conquests in his territory; and he has also ceded to the Republic Bologna and Ferara, with the whole of Romagna. We give these only however, as the unauthenticated rumours of the Paris prints. They are extremely improbable, and we dare say will turn out to be false. In some of the small papers we find also the following letter from Buonaparte:

Tolentine, 1 Ventose, Feb. 19.

"CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

"The commission of learned men has made a good harvest at Ravenna, Rimini, Pesaro, and Cona, Loretto, and Perugia; the produce will be immediately expedited to Paris. With this, joined to all that shall be sent to you from Rome, we shall have all that is beautiful in Italy, with the exception of a few pieces of art at Turin and Naples."

(Signed.) "BUONAPARTE."

Two Irish mails arrived this morning, and the intelligence which they bring is of extreme importance. The measure of stopping the issue of specie from the bank has been extended to Ireland; and there, if the account given by a very intelligent journalist be true, it has procured the greatest consternation and dismay. Yet in Dublin, as well as in London, associations have been entered into, and a resolution has been adopted to take bank notes in payment as usual.—"These associations can only palliate, not cure the evil.—Men may associate, but public credit never did and never can stand upon associations*."—Whether the event of this second edition of the system of projector Law will meet with the same fate as the first, we will not venture to say; but in Ireland the guilt, misery, and mischief of the war, and the ruinous tendency of the minister's measures have wakened an energy which is not to be found in England. A most numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Dublin was held, on the 3d inst. to decide on the best means of uniting and strengthening the country against a foreign enemy, and for the protection of persons and property.

Mr. Ponsonby took the chair,—a long discussion occured, and it was at length solemnly determined that Parliamentary reform and Catholic emancipation were the only means by which the country could be strengthened and united.—Yet; here as well as in Ireland a reform in Parliament becomes necessary, more necessary daily—and it is not the sending of men to Botany Bay—it is not the subjecting them to severe imprisonment, that can silence the sense of that necessity. [illegible] charge against themselves [illegible] will they endeavour to make us believe that Parliament [illegible] we have eyes to [illegible] to feel.

* Old [illegible] [illegible]

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N. B. A small Quantity of excellent Mustard, in Quarter and Half-Pound Bottles.

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Next Door, but One, North of the New Church Lane,

Most respectfully informs the Public in general, and his Customers in particular, that he has received from New-York, a general Assortment of DRY GOODS, of the most fashionable Kind, and latest Importation, which he is now selling as low as can be bought in the New England States, amongst which are—

London superfine Broadcloths and Cassimeres, of the most fashionable Colours—Marseilles Quilting for Vests—Chintzes and Calicoes that are 4-4 and 9-8 wide, very fashionable Colours.

Also a Consignment of Yard Wide Irish Linens, which will be sold very cheap by the Piece or single Yard, for Cash or short Credit.

He carries on the Tailor's Business, in all its various Branches, and Gentlemen can be furnished with complete Suits at the shortest Notice.

May 1, 1797.

Notice to Retailers.

TO rectify Misconceptions relative to, and thereby prevent an undesigned Non-compliance with, the Law of the United States, "laying Duties on Licenses for selling Wines and foreign distilled spirituous Liquors by Retail;"—all Persons retailing such Liquors respectively, *in ever so small Quantity*, to be carried out of their Houses, Buildings, or Places of dwelling, whether having a State or Town License therefor or not, are informed that they thereby incur a Penalty of FIFTY DOLLARS, unless they have a License from the United States, in force, pursuant to the Law above mentioned: Of which all concerned are desired to take Notice.

JOHN S. DEXTER,
Supervisor for the District of Rhode-Island.

Supervisor's Office,
Providence, April 20, 1797.

DISTRICT *of* RHODE-ISLAND, *to wit:*

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In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

EDMUND T. ELLERY, *Clerk of the District.*

A true Copy of Record:
Attest, E. T. ELLERY.

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EAST INDIES.

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FIFTEEN natives, were travelling on the road near this place, had sought refuge from the burning land gale in an adjacent tope; the shade afforded by the trees, however, was of little avail to these unfortunate wretches, for in an hour after their arrival, every one of the fifteen were struck dead by the wind, and found stretched out parched and lifeless corses beneath the trees.

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3. The duties on wines, oils, &c. shall be taken from the Tariff of September 27, 1782, till a new one shall appear, and duty on French brandy shall be regulated agreeably to the Ukase of November 25, 1793.

4. The Ukase of the 8th of April, 1793, shall be strictly observed, so far as it forbids the importation of various French goods, and of others which are mere objects of luxury; as likewise all communication with the French until a lawful government ordained by the said Ukase shall allow no longer be demanded, in the future importation of French goods, except for such articles for which some duties are to be remitted.

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March 9.

The Directory, desirous of putting the French armies on a respectable footing for the next campaign, has [illegible] 5th Pluviose, there arrived at Milan 16,000 Austrian prisoners with 290 officers. The number of prisoners on their march to France, amounted all together, to 30,000 including 2000 officers, one thousand of whom have already passed thro' Milan. The French government has allowed the Lombards to wear the Italian National Cockade, which is green, white, and red. The French flotilla on the Lake of Garda has taken thirty-two barges loaded with provisions for the Austrian army.

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Mr. Ponsonby took the chair,—a long discussion occured, and it was at length solemnly determined that Parliamentary reform and Catholic emancipation were the only means by which the country could be strengthened and united.—Yes; here as well as in Ireland a reform in Parliament becomes necessary, more necessary daily—and it is not the sending of men to Botany Bay—it is not the subjecting them to severe imprisonment, that can eradicate the sense of that necessity. Shallow Satelli[illegible] charge against [illegible] only an [illegible] will they endeavour to make us believe that Parliament does not want [illegible] we have eyes to see, ears to hear, and hearts to feel.

* Mr. Fox.

† See the second chapter of Voltaire's [illegible] Louis XIV. [illegible] account of the [illegible] Regent, and of [illegible] Law's System.

At the sittings before Lord Kenyon on Tuesday last, in an action for a breach of promise of marriage, the Jury gave 400l. damages to the plaintiff who was a button maker at Shaftsbury, named Acheson. The defendant is Mrs. Biker, aged 72! and Mr. Acheson is upwards of 73!! The lady has a fortune of 24,000l.

The gallant 54th regiment, lately arrived from St. Vincent's, and now on its route to embark for Ireland, remains still so incomplete, as to number only 17 privates fit for duty.

[illegible] the guards round Portsmouth garrison, and in the dock yard, are to be doubled [illegible], two more regiments [illegible] are ordered there.

The Army agents are loud in their complaints, respecting the arrears due to them from Government: one house alone, has [illegible] different corps, to the amount of 200,000 l. out of their own capital.

DOCTORS COMMONS.

Mr. Esten vs Duke of Hamilton.

Mr. Gibbs counsel for the plaintiff, ably opened the cause. He stated, that till her connexion with his Grace, Mrs. Esten had appeared superior to every breath of honour and chastity, and that she had borne a child to Mr. E. He adduced proof of the marriage of Mr. Esten, in 1784, to Miss Harriet Bennet his present wife; and that now his Grace and she lived together as man and wife. He therefore trusted that the jury would so decide, as to preserve moral excellence from such abuses and render justice to the individual who is so severely and a most irreparably injured.

Mr Erskine, as counsel for the Duke, shortly answered to the arguments of Mr. Gibbs and to the proof adduced by him in support of this action. He begged leave to read an agreement, which he did. It was an agreement made between Mr. and Mrs. E. previous to his leaving her; that he relinquished all claims whatever to her person and property. Having thus separated from her, the law would not permit him to commence an action for adultery with his wife. The law was in this case like that of fishing for whales on the coast of Greenland; for, in that instance, if a whale was harpooned, and there was sufficient line to admit it to run from Greenland to Nova-Zembla without breaking, the fish was certainly the property of those who had first fixed the harpoon. But the moment the line broke, the whale was liable to become any other's property who might take it. This was the case with Mrs. Esten. Her husband had quitted the matrimonial line by which he held before a legal hold of her. So that, legally and rationally speaking, Mrs. Esten was certainly a loose fish. In this expression, he meant no indecent illiberal or unhandsome censure upon Mrs. Esten. All he meant was that in being thus separated from the matrimonial claims of Mr E as a husband she was then at liberty to become the property of another. He was therefore assured that he was entitled to a nonsuit.

The agreement and its execution being certified by the Attorney, Lord Kenyon said, that although he lamented that a character of the most ancient respectability in the kingdom had so far departed from moral rectitude as to afford such a dangerous example to society, yet he was of opinion that the agreement must put an end to the prosecution. [illegible] nonsuit.

CH[illegible], April 19.

Extract [illegible] Petit-Guave, dated [illegible]

"Orders are issued by Gen. Rigaud, said to be in consequence of advice from Mr. Adet, suspending [illegible] debts due to Americans; and there is no probability of a reversion."

BALTIMORE, April 24.

At the general court, for the Eastern Shore, now sitting, a negro woman, the property of Mr. Ecc[illegible], of Kent County, in this state, was found guilty of the murder of a child of one of her fellow slaves, which she is said to have destroyed by means of laudanum. Humanity shudders at the guilt of this most atrocious wretch. She has since her condemnation, acknowledged to have destroyed, by poison, three children of Robert Dunn, Esq. a most respectable and worthy gentleman of Kent. Her motive for this most horrid act, appears to have been, an expectation of being free, if all the members of the family (the Bowers's) from whom she was purchased, were dead. She had been informed, that a clause in the will of the late Mr. Bowers, of the same county, had destined his slaves to be free, if all his family should die! Let this serve as a solemn warning to those who are disposed to testamentary liberation of their slaves! The story of this dreadful affair is truly shocking.

The unhappy parents, returning from the funeral of their first child, found a second dead! And by that time they had paid the last offices to the second, the third expired! What pen—what eloquence can describe the condition of the unhappy parents!—The children expired in excruciating tortures.

The next attempt was upon the life of her mistress, Mrs. Eccleston, who after sustaining torments undescribable, with great difficulty recovered—But she continues in a state that leaves little hope that she will ever enjoy the blessings of health—such a shock has a delicate constitution suffered!

Four children were actually killed; and the life of a fifth person nearly sacrificed.—Where this horrid business would have terminated, God only knows, if by his divine interposition, the hellish purpose had not been arrested where it was.

Yesterday arrived schooner Virginia and Philadelphia Packet, Capt. Collett, of Portsmouth, 16 days from New-Providence. Capt. Collett was at Havannah with a cargo of flour, on the 21 Feb. last, and notwithstanding a permission from the Spanish minister, the new Governor would not suffer the flour to be landed; after remaining seven days in port he was ordered off, and on his passage to the Spanish Main was taken by a British Privateer, and carried into New-Providence, where the cargo was condemned, vessel and freight cleared. The captors appealed for the vessel and freight, and the captured for the cargo. At Providence flour was dull at nine dollars, Corn one dollar, Pork 48 dollars, and Beef 13 dollars; a number of British cruisers were constantly seen off Cape Antonio, and all round the west end of Cuba. Several Spanish prizes were lately carried into Providence, among them a large ship with a valuable cargo of dry goods from Cadiz.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

Affairs in Europe at this period must be big with the most solemn events, perhaps equal in magnitude and importance to any that have already arisen in this eventful Era; the following are the leading circumstances upon which anxiety and curiosity will be suspended.

The issue of the Bankruptcy of England.

The fate of Papal Rome.

The election of Representatives to the French Legislature, and a new Member to the Directory.

The destruction and effects of the Dutch Expedition.

The destruction and effects of the French Expedition from Brest.

The question of a renewal, or continued suspension of hostility on the Rhine.

The invasion of Germany by the army of Italy through Tyrol. And the fate of Trieste.

The state of disturbances in the Batavian Republic.

The question whether Prussia will take an active part, as has been suspected to be its design, in the war.

How Denmark and Sweden will act upon the Decree of the French Directory, concerning the treatment of neutral ships.

How Venice will act in the general exigency of their affairs.

How Portugal will negociate with France—and which of the British or French, alliance she will preserve or reject.

Advices may be expected to be received upon all these topics, about the time when the warmest feelings of the American heart will be roused and interested, in the momentous considerations which are to occupy the Wisdom of the Legislative bodies in the next month.

On Monday last, Francis Billate, a citizen of the United States, was committed to the jail of this city, by the District Judge, for a Misdemeanor, in entering on board a French privateer, and cruising against the vessels and subjects of nations in amity with the United States; and also for Treason, in levying war against the United States, by capturing, on the high seas, a vessel or vessels, belonging to citizens of the United States.

The British ships of war lying in the Chesapeake, consist of the squadrons under Admiral Vandeput and Capt. Murray, the former is in the St. Albans 64, with the Andromeda, Assistance frigates, and Esperance sloop of war, and a store ship; and the latter in the Resolution of 74, with the Thetis, Topaz, Prevoyante frigates, and the Lynx sloop of war.

The mayor and city-council of Baltimore have commenced their corporate duties with a singular instance of attention to the health of the citizens, by prohibiting all theatrical exhibitions during the months of June, July, and August. Nor are they less attentive to increase their revenues, by the dissipation or amusement of their fellow citizens, when they are permitted by the temperature of the weather, and these new municipal legislators, to indulge in the luxury of dramatic performances, as they have taxed each nightly representation at the very moderate sum of fifty dollars!

This is a thunder-clap to our Thespian [illegible] were intent upon taking up their [illegible] here. We are not [illegible] according to the Green Room, as to enable us to [illegible] readers what new plan of operations this unexpected derangement will give rise to.

The powers of the mayor and city-council of Baltimore appear to be very plenary indeed. Many objects which were, and possibly ought to be, objects of state legislation, are now entrusted to this body. For instance, they have just issued an *ordinance* for regulating the exportation of flour from that port, with all the imperative formalities of a legislative act in which, if they have not predicated *pains*, they have been nothing sparing of *penalties*.

An observatory has been erected near Baltimore, the proprietor of which informs the public, on whom he calls for subscriptions to support it, that he expects a most extraordinary telescope, which possesses a property we never before heard of in that scientific instrument. But to give our readers a more comprehensive idea of it, as well as to avoid any error we might fall into by making use of our own language, we shall give it in the observatorian's own words:—"A telescope is expected in the ship Adriana, from London.—It is said, and may be believed, that it is as complete a one as the world can produce; this telescope is uncommonly large, six feet in length, and twelve inches diameter; *two sets of reflectors*. This elegant glass will *magnify*, it is said, *thirty miles into three*, and in like proportion from any distance, when the object can be taken."

We have already noticed the establishment of a *free debating society* in Harrisburgh.—They have since the establishment of the society, discussed many questions of utility and taste. But of all the subjects calculated to elicit from genius, ingenuity and pleasantry, as well as the most poignant remark, we think the one last proposed affords the best chance. It is, "*Which is the most preferable for a wife, an old maid, or a widow?*"—The discussion must be particularly interesting, if it be conducted by old bachelors and widowers! Who would not wish to enjoy such an intellectual treat of delicacy, good nature, and sterling sense.

April 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk (Virginia) to his friend in this town, dated the 20th instant.

"Commodore Barney still remains in this harbour with his two frigates, and is likely for some time so to remain:—The whole of the British squadron (on the American station) consisting of ten ships of different sizes, being at this moment in Hampton Roads, and joined within these few days by their new Admiral Vandeput from England, in the St. Albans, of 64 guns."

We are informed by the mate of the schooner Dick, from Trinidad, that on the 4th inst. passing by Porto-Rico, he saw a British fleet bombarding the town, which continued very severe for about three hours, and then ceased.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

It must give pleasure to our nation, and especially to the merchants, to hear that the first decisions of the commissioners in London for adjusting the American claims, prove favourable to those claims. We have no doubt most of the decrees of the British admiralty courts will be reversed, as there is not a particle of doubt that the first seizures under the orders of November 6. were illegal. Nor have we much doubt of ultimately receiving payment; for unless the British nation should be exterminated, they will some time or other fulfil their engagements. And at all events, our government may obtain a set off with the British government, for the sums which shall be determined to be due to British merchants, under the treaty.

April 29.

Capt. Waddell, arrived yesterday, 29 days from St. Croix, informs, that American produce in that island is very plentiful, and at present is quite unsaleable.—It was very healthy, and no inquietude, at the time of his sailing.

A French paper says, "Laporte, the ex member of the Convention, who had been arrested for extortion, has made his escape from prison.—A man who has *five millions of crowns*, is not to be hanged."

We hear that Joshua Sands, Esq; is appointed Collector of the port of New York, in the room of John Lamb, Esq; resigned.

May 2.

At the last criminal term for the Court of King's bench, for the district of Lower Canada, which ended on the 31st ult. twenty-seven prisoners were tried, all of whom were convicted and sentenced.

Kosciusko had arrived at Stockholm, on his way to the United States.

Ambition, in a popular government, very often condemns men to the labour which ancient fable allotted to Sisyphus—that of rolling a stone up a hill, which was forever destined to roll down again immediately, while the wretch was obliged to descend to the *foot of the hill*, and renew his endless toils. Even Burr stones will not always stick at the summit of the eminence; and the toil of ascending must be repeated, by every modern Sisyphus. It is a mark of real greatness to *descend with dignity*, and never to be discouraged with adverse events.

Indeed, what were all the varieties of fabled punishments in ancient story, but allegories descriptive of the pains endured by popular leaders, in Grecian democracies? Some are doomed to be always rising and falling back, like the stone of Sisyphus.—Some, like Ixion, fastened to the wheel of popular fortune, are compelled to take every attitude, sometimes [illegible] and sometimes on their heads;—to spend their lives within a hair's breadth of [illegible] all the precious boon, and never able to taste it.—But this was in Greece:—we have none but Patriots!—who [illegible] be persuaded to take what is offered them.

WALPOLE, (N. H.) April 25.

Mr. Trumbull OUR painter, availing himself of the sales of the royal, and other palaces, during the late confusions in France, collected ninety-one capital paintings, from the Flemish and Italian schools. The above pictures were lately vended at auction in London, and such was the eagerness of the connoisseurs, and such their confidence in the good taste and judgement of Mr. T. that his collection produced the sum of £ 8117 17s. The ingenuity of Americans is generally amply rewarded—*in England!*

BOSTON, April 29.

HISTORY OF THE ALGERINE BUSINESS.

An obliging correspondent has favored us with the following communication from Capt. O'Brien; so well known for his sufferings in Algiers—and so justly celebrated for his exertions to support the honor and advance the interests of the United States.—It is dated at Philadelphia the 25th inst. and says,

"I left this city in June last—arrived in Lisbon, and took on board 220,000 dollars besides presents destined for Algiers, but was captured on the 18th of August, adjacent to Algiers by a corsair of Tripoli—and I, brig, money and crew, carried to Tripoli, and with the crew of the ship Betsy, of Boston, made slaves of. But shewing the Dey of Algier's passport, and making appear I was still the slave of the Dey of Algiers; that the money being delivered to me by the United States, was the same as if delivered to the Dey, and it becoming under the Dey's guarantee, and not for the ransom of the captives, I was after two days examination liberated, and arrived in Algiers the 1st October—delivered the money, and by the well timed and well adapted plans of Mr. Barlow, I sailed the 20th of October—commissioned on the business of the Peace of the United States, with the regencies of Tunis and Tripoli, I arrived at Tunis the 16th of October. The Dey of Algiers wrote to the Bey of Tunis to make the peace on the terms prescribed by the Dey. Tunis would not, but demanded equal to three times the sum. After many audiences and conferences to have the government of Tunis demand for peace lowered, I found that the terms, so rendered, were the voluntary terms on which Tunis would make a peace with the United States, and that Tunis would not make a peace on the terms which the Dey of Algiers prescribed. I forwarded to Mr. Barlow in Algiers, who communicated the Tunisian demand, to the Dey, who would not admit Mr. Barlow to acquiesce. Leaving the Tunis business in this situation I proceeded to Tripoli, and with much difficulty made the peace there the 4th November. Left in Tripoli, Captain Joseph Ingraham, as American charge des affaires, and sailed from Tripoli the 2[illegible] November; brought away the remaining part of the crew of the ship Betsey.

"Arrived at Tunis the 7th [illegible] then received Mr. Barlow's and the [illegible] to demand a definitive answer [illegible] of Tunis, if he would m[illegible] the United States, on th[illegible] the Dey of Algiers—the [illegible] not. Having discretion [illegible] what could be done; but [illegible] of T[illegible] demands were not within [illegible] limits. I [illegible] from Tunis and arrived in Algiers [illegible] January, and explained all requisite affairs [illegible] the Potent Dey, and to Mr. Barlow. [illegible] Dey was much enraged at the non-compliance of the Bey of Tunis, and on account of [illegible] old grudges, and his rejecting the Dey's intercession in our affairs, the Dey ordered [illegible] Eastern Camp of 60,000 men to enter [illegible] Tunisian territory. His troops plundered [illegible] cut off many heads and ears, and returned to the Algerine territory. This was to [illegible] the political pulse of the government of [illegible] nis; to know if it would still continue [illegible] biased or dependent on the Dey of A[illegible]. The Dey declared the business of [illegible] relative to its making peace with the U[illegible] States, was under his guarantee, and in consequence, gave me orders to proceed [illegible] the western world. I left Algiers the [illegible] January—arrived, performed quarantine [illegible] Lisbon, and sailed from thence the [illegible] February—arrived, here the 1st of April. The brig and O'Brien are under repair.

"I now tell you candidly that no American vessel should enter the Mediterranean till our peace with all the Barbary States [illegible] fully established and published by authority of the United States."

May 4.

DARING ROBBERY.

On Saturday night, between nine and [illegible] o'clock, Mr. Samuel Moore, a collector [illegible] revenue of the United States, was att[illegible] near the Boston side of Charlestown b[illegible] by two foot-pads, who with threats demanded his money, and on his refusing to [illegible] it, was immediately knocked down, [illegible] and robbed. One of the villains held [illegible] by the throat, while the other rifled [illegible] ets, and then making a stroke at him [illegible] knife, which fortunately only slightly wounded him in his leg, they made off. His [illegible] quickly brought people from the [illegible] ses, who, after attention to his wound[illegible] exertions to apprehend the offenders [illegible] escaped the extreme darkness of the n[illegible] in bank bills, his watch, [illegible] Moore lost about [illegible]

I
ob.
Boo[illegible]
Newp[illegible]

Newport, January 2, 1796. [illegible]

warranted equal [illegible] manufactured within the United States.

At the ſittings before Lord Kenyon on Tueſday laſt, in an action for a breach of promiſe of marriage, the jury gave 4000l. damages to the plaintiff who was a button maker at Shaftſbury, named Acheſon. The defendant is Mrs. Baker, aged 92! and Mr. Acheſon is upwards of 72! The lady has a fortune of 24,000l.

The gallant 54th regiment, lately arrived from St. Vincents, and now on its route to embark for Ireland, remains ſtill ſo incomplete, as to muſter only 17 privates fit for duty.

All the guards round Portſmouth garriſon, and at the dock yard, are to be doubled; in conſequence of which, two more regiments of Militia are ordered there.

The Army agents are loud in their complaints, reſpecting the arrears due to them from Government; one houſe alone, has ſo fitted out recruits, to the amount of 200,000 l. out of their own capital.

DOCTORS COMMONS.

Mr. Eſten *vs* Duke of Hamilton.

Mr. Gibbs counſel for the plaintiff, ably opened the cauſe. He ſtated, that till her connexion with his Grace, Mrs. Eſten had appeared ſuperior to every breach of honour and chaſtity, and that ſhe had borne a child to Mr. E. He adduced proof of the marriage of Mr. Eſten, in 1783, to Miſs Harriet Bennet his preſent wife; and that now his Grace and ſhe lived together as man and wife. He therefore truſted that the jury would ſo decide, as to preſerve moral excellence from ſuch abuſes and render juſtice, to the individual who is ſo ſeverely and almoſt irreparably injured.

Mr Erſkine, as counſel for the Duke, ſhortly anſwered to the arguments of Mr. Gibbs and to the proof adduced by him in ſupport of this action. He begged leave to read an agreement, which he did. It was an agreement made between Mr. and Mrs. E. previous to his leaving her; that he ſhould relinquiſhed all claims whatever to her perſon and property. Having thus ſeparated from her, the law would not permit him to commence an action for adultery with his wife. The law was in this caſe like that of fiſhing for whales on the coaſt of Greenland; for, in that inſtance, if a whale was harpooned, and there was ſufficient line to admit it to run from Greenland to Nova-Zembla without breaking, the fiſh was certainly the property of thoſe who had firſt fixed the harpoon. But the inſtant the line broke, the whale was liable to become any other's property who might take it. This was the caſe with Mrs. Eſten. Her huſband had quitted the matrimonial line, by which he had before a legal hold of her. So that, legally and rationally ſpeaking, Mrs. Eſten was certainly a looſe fish. In this expreſſion, he meant no ludicrous illiberal or unhandſome cenſure upon Mrs. Eſten. All he meant was that in being thus ſeparated from the matrimonial claims of Mr E as a huſband ſhe was then at liberty to become the property of another. He was therefore aſſured that he was entitled to a nonſuit.

The agreement and its execution being certified by the Attorney, Lord Kenyon ſaid, that although he lamented that a character of the moſt ancient reſpectability in the kingdom had ſo far departed from moral rectitude as to afford ſuch a dangerous example to ſociety, yet he was of opinion that the agreement muſt put an end to the proſecution, by a—Nonſuit.

CHARLESTON, April 19.

Extract of a letter from Petit-Guave, dated March 27.

"Orders are iſſued by Gen. Rigaud, ſaid to be in conſequence of advice from Mr. Adet, ſuſpending all ancient debts due to Americans; and there is no probability of a reverſion."

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At the general court, for the Eaſtern Shore, now ſitting, a negro woman, the property of Mr. Eccleſton, of Kent County, in this ſtate, was found guilty of the murder of a child of one of her fellow ſlaves, which ſhe is ſaid to have deſtroyed by means of laudanum. Humanity ſhudders at the guilt of this moſt atrocious wretch. She has ſince her condemnation, acknowledged to have deſtroyed, by poiſon, three children of Robert Dunn, Eſq. a moſt reſpectable and worthy gentleman of Kent. Her motive for this moſt horrid act, appears to have been, an expectation of being free, if all the miſtreſs's family (the Bowers's) from whom ſhe was poſſeſſed, were dead. She had been informed, that a clauſe in the will of the late Mr. Bowers, of the ſame county, had deſtined his ſlaves to be free, if all his family ſhould die! Let this ſerve as a ſolemn warning to thoſe who are diſpoſed to teſtamentary liberation of their ſlaves! The ſtory of this dreadful affair is truly ſhocking.

The unhappy parents, returning from the funeral of their firſt child, found a ſecond dead! And by that time they had paid the laſt offices to the ſecond, the third expired! What pen—what eloquence can deſcribe the condition of the unhappy parents!—The children expired in excruciating tortures.

The next attempt was upon the life of her miſtreſs, Mrs. Eccleſton, who after ſuſtaining torments undeſcribable, with great difficulty recovered—But ſhe continues in a ſtate that leaves little hope that ſhe will ever enjoy the bleſſings of health—ſuch a ſhock has a delicate conſtitution ſuffered!

Four children were actually killed; and the life of a fifth perſon nearly ſacrificed.—Where this horrid buſineſs would have terminated, God only knows, if by his divine interpoſition, the helliſh purpoſe had not been arreſted where it was.

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The iſſue of the Bankruptcy of England.

The fate of Papal Rome.

The election of Repreſentatives to the French Legiſlature, and a new Member to the Directory.

The deſtruction and effects of the Dutch Expedition.

The deſtruction and effects of the French Expedition from Breſt.

The queſtion of a renewal, or continued ſuſpenſion of hoſtility on the Rhine.

The invaſion of Germany by the army of Italy through Tyrol. And the fate of Trieſte.

The ſtate of diſturbances in the Batavian Republic.

The queſtion whether Pruſſia will take an active part, as has been ſuſpected to be his deſign, in the war.

How Denmark and Sweden will act upon the Decree of the French Directory, concerning the treatment of neutral ſhips.

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How Portugal will negociate with France——and which of the Britiſh or French, alliance ſhe will preſerve or reject.

Advices may be expected to be received upon all theſe topics, about the time when the warmeſt feelings of the American heart will be roufed and intereſted, in the momentous conſiderations which are to occupy the Wiſdom of the Legiſlative bodies in the next month.

On Monday laſt, Francis Bilato, a citizen of the United States, was committed to the jail of this city, by the Diſtrict Judge, for a Miſdemeanor, in entering on board a French privateer, and cruiſing againſt the veſſels and ſubjects of nations in amity with the United States; and alſo for Treaſon, in levying war againſt the United States, by capturing, on the high ſeas, a veſſel or veſſels, belonging to citizens of the United States.

The Britiſh ſhips of war lying in the Cheſapeake, conſiſt of the ſquadrons under Admiral Vandeput and Capt. Murray, the former is in the St. Albans 64, with the Andromeda, Aſſiſtance frigates, and Eſperance ſloop of war, and a ſtore ſhip; and the latter in the Reſolution of 74, with the Thetis, Topaz, Prevoyante frigates, and the Lynx ſloop of war.

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The powers of the mayor and city-council of Baltimore appear to be very plenary indeed. Many objects which were, and poſſibly ought to be, objects of ſtate legiſlation, are now entruſted to this body. For inſtance, they have juſt iſſued an *ordinance* for regulating the exportation of flour from that port, with all the imperative formalities of a legiſlative act in which, if they have not predicated *pains*, they have been nothing ſparing of *penalties*.

An obſervatory has been erected near Baltimore, the proprietor of which informs the public, on whom he calls for ſubſcriptions to ſupport it, that he expects a moſt extraordinary teleſcope, which poſſeſſes a property we never before heard of in that ſcientific inſtruſtrument. But to give our readers a more comprehenſive idea of it, as well as to avoid any error we might fall into by making uſe of our own language, we ſhall give it in the obſervatorian's own words:—"A teleſcope is expected in the ſhip Adriana, from London.—It is ſaid, and may be believed, that it is as complete a one as the world can produce; this teleſcope is uncommonly large, ſix feet in length, and twelve inches diameter; *two ſets of reflectors*. This elegant glaſs will *magnify*, it is ſaid, *thirty miles into three*, and in like proportion from any diſtance, when the object can be taken."

We have already noticed the eſtabliſhment of a *free debating ſociety* in Harriſburgh.—They have ſince the eſtabliſhment of the ſociety, diſcuſſed many queſtions of utility and taſte. But of all the ſubjects calculated to elicit from genius, ingenuity and pleaſantry, as well as the moſt poignant remark, we think the one laſt propoſed affords the beſt chance. It is, "*Which is the moſt preferable for a wife, an old maid, or a widow?*"—The diſcuſſion muſt be particularly intereſting, if it be conducted by old bachelors and widowers! Who would not wiſh to enjoy ſuch an intellectual treat of delicacy, good nature, and ſterling ſenſe.

April 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk (Virginia) to his friend in this town, dated the 20th inſtant.

"Commodore Barney ſtill remains in this harbour with his two frigates, and is likely for ſome time ſo to remain:—The whole of the Britiſh quadron (on the American ſtation) conſiſting of ten ſhips of different ſizes, being at this moment in Hampton Roads, and joined within theſe few days by their new Admiral Vandeput from England, in the St. Albans, of 64 guns."

We are informed by the mate of the ſchooner Dick, from Trinidad, that on the 4th inſt. paſſing by Porto-Rico, he ſaw a Britiſh fleet bombarding the town, which continued very ſevere for about three hours, and then ceaſed.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

It muſt give pleaſure to our nation, and eſpecially to the merchants, to hear that the firſt deciſions of the commiſſioners in London for adjuſting the American claims, prove favourable to thoſe claims. We have no doubt moſt of the decrees of the Britiſh admiralty courts will be reverſed, as there is not a particle of doubt that the firſt ſeizures under the orders of November 6, were illegal. Nor have we much doubt of ultimately receiving payment; for unleſs the Britiſh nation ſhould be exterminated, they will ſome time or other fulfil their engagements. And at all events, our government may obtain a ſet off with the Britiſh government, for the ſums which ſhall be determined to be due to Britiſh merchants, under the treaty.

April 29.

Capt. Waddell, arrived yeſterday, 19 days from St. Croix, informs, that American produce in that iſland is very plentiful, and at preſent is quite unſaleable.——It was very healthy, and no inquietude, at the time of his ſailing.

A French paper ſays, "Laporte, the ex-member of the Convention, who had been arreſted for extortion, has made his eſcape from priſon.—A man who has *five millions of crowns*, is not to be hanged."

We hear that Joſhua Sands, Eſq; is appointed Collector of the port of New York, in the room of John Lamb, Eſq; reſigned.

May 2.

At the laſt criminal term for the Court of King's bench, for the diſtrict of Lower Canada, which ended on the 31ſt ult. twenty-ſeven priſoners were tried, all of whom were convicted and ſentenced.

Koſciuſko had arrived at Stockholm, on his way to the United States.

Ambition, in a popular government, very often condemns men to the labour which ancient fable allotted to Siſyphus—that of rolling a ſtone up a hill, which was forever deſtined to roll down again immediately, while the wretch was obliged to deſcend to the *foot of the hill*, and renew his endleſs toil. Even Burr ſtones will not always ſtick at the ſummit of the eminence; and the toil of aſcending muſt be repeated, by every modern Siſyphus. It is a mark of real greatneſs to *deſcend with dignity*, and never to be diſcouraged with adverſe events.

Indeed, what were all the varieties of fabled puniſhments in ancient ſtory, but allegories deſcriptive of the pains endured by popular leaders, in Grecian democracies? Some are doomed to be always riſing and falling back, like the ſtone of Siſyphus.—Some, like Ixion, faſtened to the wheel of popular fortune, are compelled to take every attitude, ſometimes [illegible] and ſometimes on their heads;—to ſpend their lives within a hair's breadth of all the precious boon, and never able to taſte it.—But this was in *Greece*:—we have none but Patriots!—who be perſuaded to take what is offered the

WALPOLE, *(N. H.)* April 25.

Mr. Trumbull OUR painter, availing himſelf of the ſales of the royal, and other palaces, during the late confuſions in France, collected ninety-one capital paintings, from the Flemiſh and Italian ſchools. The above pictures were lately vended at auction in London, and ſuch was the eagerneſs of the connoiſſeurs, and ſuch their confidence in the good taſte and judgement of Mr. T. that his collection produced the ſum of £ 8117 17ſ. The ingenuity of Americans is generally amply rewarded—*in England!*

BOSTON, April 29.

HISTORY OF THE ALGERINE BUSINESS.

An obliging correſpondent has favored us with the following communication from Capt. O'Brien; ſo well known for his ſufferings in Algiers—and ſo juſtly celebrated for his exertions to ſupport the honor and advance the intereſts of the United States.—It is dated at Philadelphia the 25th inſt. and ſays, "I left this city in June laſt—arrived in London, and took on board 220,000 dollars beſides preſents deſtined for Algiers, but was captured on the 28th of Auguſt, adjacent to Algiers by a cortair of Tripoli—and I, brig, money and crew, carried to Tripoli, and with the crew of the ſhip Betſy, of Boſton, made ſlaves of. But ſhewing the Dey of Algier's paſſport, and making appear I was not the ſlave of the Dey of Algiers; that the money being delivered to me by the United States, was the ſame as if delivered to the Dey, and it becoming under the Dey's guarantee, and not for the ranſom of the captives, I was after two days examination liberated, and arrived in Algiers the 1ſt October—delivered the money, and by the well timed and well adapted plans of Mr. Barlow, I ſailed the 20th of October—commiſſioned on the buſineſs of the Peace of the United States, with the regencies of Tunis and Tripoli, I arrived at Tunis the 16th of October. The Dey of Algiers wrote to the Bey of Tunis to make the peace on the terms preſcribed by the Dey. Tunis would not, but demanded equal to three times the ſum. After many audiences and conferences to have the government of Tunis demand for peace ſwered, I found that the terms, ſo rendered, were the voluntary terms on which Tunis would make a peace with the United States, and that Tunis would not make a peace on the terms which the Dey of Algiers preſcribed. I forwarded to Mr. Barlow in Algiers, who communicated the Tunſian demand, to the Dey, who would not admit Mr. Barlow to acquieſce. Leaving the Tunis buſineſs in this ſituation I proceeded to Tripoli, and with much difficulty made the peace there the 4th November. Left in Tripoli, Captain Joſeph Ingraham, as American charge de affairs, and ſailed from Tripoli the 23d November; brought away the remaining part of the crew of the ſhip Betſey.

"Arrived at Tunis the 7th [illegible] then received Mr. Barlow's and the [illegible] to demand a definitive anſwer [illegible] of Tunis, if he would make [illegible] the United States, on the [illegible] the Dey of Algiers—the [illegible] not. Having diſcretion [illegible] ers, what could be done; but [illegible] day of J. demands were not within [illegible] limits. I [illegible] from Tunis and arrived in Algiers [illegible] January, and explained all requiſite affairs to the Potent Dey, and to Mr. Barlow. The Dey was much enraged at the non-compliance of the Bey of Tunis, and on account of ſome old grudges, and his rejecting the Dey's interceſſion in our affairs, the Dey ordered the Eaſtern Camp of 60,000 men to enter the Tunſian territory. His troops plundered, cut off many heads and ears, and returned to the Algerine territory. This was to ſound the political pulſe of the government of Tunis; to know if it would ſtill continue to be biaſed or dependent on the Dey of Algiers. The Dey declared the buſineſs of Tunis relative to its making peace with the United States, was under his guarantee, and in conſequence, gave me orders to proceed to the weſtern world. I left Algiers the [illegible] January—arrived, performed quarantine at Liſbon, and ſailed from thence the [illegible] February—arrived, here the 21ſt of April. The brig and O'Brien are under repair.

"I now tell you candidly that no American veſſel ſhould enter the Mediterranean till our peace with all the Barbary States is fully eſtabliſhed and publiſhed by the authority of the United States."

May 4.

DARING ROBBERY.

On Saturday night, between nine and ten o'clock, Mr. Samuel Moore, a collector of revenue of the United States, was aſſaulted near the Boſton ſide of Charleſtown Neck by two foot-pads, who with threats demanded his money, and on his refuſing to deliver it, was immediately knocked down, [illegible] and robbed. One of the villains held him by the throat, while the other rifled his pockets, and then making a ſtroke at him with a knife, which fortunately only ſlightly wounded him in his leg, they made off. He was quickly brought people from the neighbouring houſes, who, after attention to his wounds, and exertions to apprehend the offenders, [illegible] the extreme darkneſs of the night, [illegible] Moore loſt about [illegible] in bank bills, his watch, [illegible]

Newport, January 2, 1796. [illegible] warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

...e robbers knew
...ble money about
... been apprehended,
... been the perpetrators

...hive

R...DENCE, May 6.

...Week was completed, at Hope-Furn... the Vicinity of this Town, the Proof ... Cannon (24 and 32 Pounders) cast ...ng by the United States. They are ...me Pieces, ornamented with the Amer... Eagle, and all except One stood the ..., which was conducted under the In... ...on of Capt. Pearce, of the Artillery, and ...Knowlton, appointed to command the ...e building at Boston. They are in... ...ed for the Batteries and Frigates of the ...ed States.

...ately arrived the Ship George Washing... Captain Dunpson, in 101 Days from ...avia, where he was embargoed Six Weeks, ...nvoyed by Six French Frigates putting in ...e: They sailed from Batavia Two Days ...ore him.

The Ships Hunter and Ontario are arrived ...New-York from Canton, and the Diana ...m Calcutta.

NEWPORT, MAY 9.

On Wednesday last the annual Election of ...eneral Officers for the State was held in ...is Town.

At 10 o'Clock the Artillery Company of ...e Town of Newport, and the Newport ...uards, in complete Uniform, escorted his ...Excellency the Governor, and both Houses of Assembly to the State House.—

At 12 o'Clock, the Freemen having been ...ssembled, the Governor and other General ...fficers of the State, were proclaimed as follows:

HIS EXCELLENCY
ARTHUR FENNER, Esquire,
GOVERNOR.

THE HONORABLE
SAMUEL J. POTTER, Esquire,
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.

THOMAS G. HAZARD, Esq;
NOAH MATHEWSON, Esq;
JONATHAN COMSTOCK, Esq;
JOHN SMITH (of Glocester) Esq;
JOHN COOKE, Esq;
JAMES CONGDON, Esq;
THOMAS HOXIE, Esq;
PELEG CLARKE, Esq;
JOS WATSON, Esq;
JOHN HARRIS, Esq;
} Assistants.

HENRY WARD Esq; Secretary.
RAY GREENE Esq; Attorney General.
HENRY SHERBURNE, Esq; Gen. Treasurer.

The Proclamations were accompanied by the Discharge of 15 Cannon by the Artillery Company, and as many Vollies of Musquetry from the Guards.

The Procession returned to the Governor's Lodgings, in the same Order; where the Companies severally fired Vollies of Musquetry in Honor of his Excellency.

Hon. George Champlin, Esq; was chosen Speaker, and William Marchant, Esq; Clerk, of the Lower House.

The following Gentlemen were chosen by the General Assembly to the Offices affixed to their respective Names, viz.

Hon. Peleg Arnold, Esq; Chief, George Brown, Esq; 2d, Walter Cooke, Esq; 3d, Joshua Bucknell, Esq; 4th, Thomas Ledingham, Esq; 5th, *Justice of the Superior Court, Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery, in and throughout this State.*

Cornelius Fabre, Esq; Chief, Oliver Durfee, Esq; 2d, Peres Richmond, Esq; 3d, William Anthony, Esq; 4th, Nicholas Carr, Esq; 5th, *Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, within and for the County of Newport.*

Caleb Harris, Esq; Chief, John Burton, Esq; 2d, John Dorrance, Esq; 3d, Arnold Paine, Esq; 4th, William Tyler, Esq; 5th, *Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Providence.*

Samuel Allen, Esq; Chief, William Barton, Esq; 2d, Samuel Finney, Esq; 3d, Joseph Reynolds, Esq; 4th, Daniel Coe, Esq; 5th, *Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Bristol.*

Stephen Arnold, Esq; Chief, Thomas Rice, Esq; 2d, Isaac Johnson, Esq; 3d, Benjamin Johnson, Esq; 4th, Stephen Greene, Esq; 5th, *Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c for the County of Kent.*

Clerks of the Superior Court.

For the County of Newport, Christopher Ellery, Esq;—*Providence*, Paul Allen, jun. Esq;—*Washington*, James Sheldon, Esq;—*Bristol*, Jonathan Russell, Esq;—*Kent*, Andrew Boyd, Esq;

Clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas.

For the County of Newport, Thomas Peckham, Esq;—*Providence*, James Fenner, Esq;—*Washington*, Samuel E. Gardiner, Esq;—*Bristol*, Richard Smith, jun. Esq;—*Kent*, Hopkins Cooke, Esq.

Sheriffs.

For the County of Newport, Edward Thurston, Esq;—*Providence*, Nehemiah Knight, Esq; *Washington*, Walter White, Esq;—*Bristol*, Richard Smith, Esq;—*Kent*, Jonathan Niles, Esq.

Justices of the Peace for the Town of Newport, Henry Sherburne, Benjamin Bayes, Christopher Ellery, Robert Taylor, Henry Perkham, and Jonathan Amy, Esquires.

The Honourable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State adjourned, on Thursday Evening, to the fourth Monday in June next, then to be convened again in this Town.

An Address from the General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations,

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States of America.*

SIR

HAVING felt in common with our Constituents, the Importance of your military and civil Services, and being deeply affected by the Resolution you have formed of retiring from public Life, we beg Leave to express to you our Sentiments and Feelings on this interesting Occasion.

It is with the most painful Emotions we anticipate the Loss our national Government must inevitably sustain, in being deprived of your Counsel and Energy: But we acknowledge you have a just Claim to an Exemption from the Cares and Solicitude incident to the most exalted Stations: A Claim founded upon the Exercise of the greatest Virtues and Talents for Forty-five Years of your Life, devoted to the public Service.—And while we acquiesce in the Justice of your Claim to the tranquil Enjoyments of private Life, we indulge a Hope that your Successors in Office will never cease to be animated by the Influence of your Example.

YOUR Address to the People, announcing the Resolution which hath roused the Recollection and called forth the Feelings of United America, entitles you to our Gratitude, Esteem and Affection: For we deem it, not only expressive of your unabated Zeal for the public Good, but replete with Maxims and Principles grounded upon the most extensive and accurate Conceptions of the great Interest of our Country. Maxims and Principles, which you have successfully pursued to preserve the Peace and encrease the Prosperity of our infant Republic;—and which we trust will be adhered to by the present and future Generations.

Twice have you been called by the unanimous Suffrage of a free and enlightened People to the highest Office in their Gift; and we have seen you for Eight Years anxiously employ in the Execution of all the Duties annexed to it. In the Course of which you have had to contend with, and have triumphed over, foreign Influence, Faction and domestic Violence. And in reviewing your administration we are led to believe, that it is owing in a great Degree to the Excellence of the Federal Constitution, and your wise, firm and patriotic Administration that the United States are at this Day free from the Horrors and Calamities of Anarchy and War.

But we need not dwell upon your public Services. The Annals of the Union furnish ample and indubitable Proofs of your disinterested Zeal, Fortitude and Wisdom, and of the various important, and, under God, successful Services you have rendered to your Country. In these impartial Records Posterity will read your Eulogium with the warmest Sentiments of Gratitude.

It becomes us therefore, to mingle our affectionate Addresses with those of our Sister States, for the great national Benefits derived from your military and civil Services, and to offer up, to the Supreme Author of all the Blessings we enjoy, our fervent Supplications, that in your Retirement to the private Walks of Life, you may participate with your Fellow-Citizens in the uninterrupted Enjoyment of that Liberty and Happiness secured to us all, by our free and happy Constitution. And we sincerely hope that you may, in the decline of Life, rejoice in the Reflection of your having deserved, and experienced the Gratitude of your Country.

To which the following Answer has been received:

To the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

SUPPORTED by the patriotic Exertions and pleasing Approbation of my Fellow-Citizens, for a long Series of Years highly interesting Situations; I have discharged my Duties with that Satisfaction to myself which could only result from those Circumstances.—And when, in the Decline of Life, I gratify the fond Wish of my Heart in retiring from public Labours, and find the Language of Approbation and fervent Prayers for future Happiness following that Event, my Heart expands with Gratitude, and my Feelings become unutterable.

But, in full Confidence that under the wise, firm and patriotic Conduct of those who administer our public Affairs, the Prosperity, Happiness and Respectability of our Country will be no less an Object than they have heretofore been, I feel a peculiar Satisfaction.

If the Sentiments which I expressed on the Eve of my Retirement from public Life, meet the Approbation of my Countrymen, I must feel highly gratified; for they were the pure Sentiments of my Heart, founded on the Experience which I had in Life, and matured by the best Reflection I could give them.

Although guided by our excellent Constitution in the Discharge of official Duties, and actuated, through the whole Course of my public Life, solely by a Wish to promote the best Interests of our Country; yet without the beneficent Interposition of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe we could not have reached the distinguished Situation which we have attained with such unprecedented Rapidity.—To him, therefore, should we bow with Gratitude and Reverence, and endeavour to merit a Continuance of his special Favours.

Deeply and gratefully impressed by your affectionate Address and benevolent Wishes, I shall not fail to supplicate the Throne of Grace, that the best of Heaven's Blessings may rest upon your State, and upon yourselves individualy.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Mount-Vernon, April 3, 1797.

DIED]—At Philadelphia, on the 24th ult. in the 74th Year of his Age, Mr. DANIEL BENEZET; and on the following Day, in the 77th Year of her Age, Mrs. ELIZABETH BENEZET, his Consort.

—At Smithfield, on Thursday last in the 82d Year of his Age, Mr. PRESERVED HARRIS.

—At North Kingstown, on the 29th ult. Mr. ISAAC PIERCE, in the 83d Year of his Age.

—At Providence much lamented, after a short Indisposition, Mr. JOSEPH CRAWFORD, Merchant.

—In this Town, on the 3d Instant, Mr. ABRAHAM HARDING, aged 32.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, May 8.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Leopard Winslow,	Providence
—— Sally, Waldin,	Ditto
Snow Mary, Landers,	Havanna
Sloop Sophia, Reed,	Providence
Schooner Patty, Riffil,	New York
Sloop Harriet, Northam,	George-Town
Snow Fair Exchange, Snell,	Charleston
CLEARED,	*for*
Schooner Mary Arnold,	Norfolk
—— Liberty, Chase,	Camden
—— Halcyon, Cross,	Penobscot
Sloop Sally, Waldin,	Providence
—— America, Borden,	Boston
—— Revolution, Borden,	Ditto
—— Eagle, Eddy,	Philadelphia

For SALE, by
SIMEON MARTIN,
6000 Bushels of the best Ile-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.
AND
50 Hogsheads of the best Quality MOLASSES.
Newport, March 28, 1797.

SCHOOL.

WANTED to teach a small School, a Man of a good moral Character, who can teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for which generous Wages will be given. Whoever is disposed to undertake that Trust, may apply to
BENJAMIN GARDINER.
Jan. 3, 1797.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
In General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1797.

UPON the Petition of the several Persons of Foster, setting forth that there have been Irregularities in the Drawing of the Lott Lottery, and praying that they may be authorized to draw the same again, which was referred from the last to the present Session.

It is Voted and Resolved, That the same be further referred to the next Session; that in the mean Time all Persons interested in the said Lottery be notified in the Newport Mercury, and in one of the Providence Newspapers, Three Weeks successively, then to appear, if they shall think fit, and answer the same: And that in the mean Time all Proceedings against the said Directors, relative to the said Lottery, be stayed.

A true Copy:
Witness, HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

The Hunter,

WILL Cover the ensuing Season, at the stable of Mr JOB COOK, in Portsmouth; and every other Friday from the 19th Instant, through the Season, will be at Jamestown, where he will Stay till the following Monday, and then return to Portsmouth again.

The Terms are, Six Dollars for a warranted Colt, and Four Dollars the Season.

The HUNTER is a dark grey, full Sixteen Hands high, is well proportioned; and his Courage and Carriage high and elegant.—He was sired by the imported Horse NIMROD.

May 8, 1797.

Robert Lawton

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately improved by the Miss MUMFORDS, and nearly opposite the Store of Messieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames street, and has just received, and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,
An elegant ASSORTMENT of
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver
HATS.

Also, very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

For Sale, by
THOMAS HANDY,
At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity, or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Newport, April 4, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glass Ware assorted; Crates of Crockery Ware assorted; Boxes of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Castile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholesale and Retail.

The best of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy & Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyson Teas; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

Also a few Hogsheads and Pierces of good Molasses.

Newport, March 27, 1797.

For Sale, by
William & Tho. Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;
ALSO,
MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholesale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

To be Sold, by
WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
At his Shop, at the upper End of the Town,

FRESH HAY-SEED from the State of Vermont, viz.—Clover, Herd's, Red-Top, and Buffalo Grass-Seed.

...e robbers knew
...cle money about
... been apprehended,
... been the perpetrators
...bers

R...DENCE, May 6.

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JAMES CONGDON, Esq;
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Cornelius Tabor, Esq; Chief, Oliver Durfee, Esq; 2d, Peres Richmond, Esq; 3d, William Anthony, Esq; 4th, Nicholas Carr, Esq; 5th, *Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, within and for the County of Newport.*

Caleb Harris, Esq; Chief, John Burton, Esq; 2d, John Dorrance, Esq; 3d, Arnold Paine, Esq; 4th, William Tyler, Esq; 5th, *Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Providence.*

Samuel Allen, Esq; Chief, William Barton, Esq; 2d, Samuel Finney, Esq; 3d, Joseph Reynolds, Esq; 4th, Daniel Cole, Esq; 5th, *Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Bristol.*

Stephen Arnold, Esq; Chief, Thomas Rice, Esq; 2d, Isaac Johnson, Esq; 3d, Benjamin Johnson, Esq; 4th, Stephen Greene, Esq; 5th, *Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Kent.*

Clerks of the Superior Court.

For the County of Newport, Christopher Ellery, Esq;—*Providence*, Paul Allen, jun. Esq;—*Washington*, James Sheldon, Esq;—*Bristol*, Jonathan Russell, Esq;—*Kent*, Andrew Boyd, Esq;

Clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas.

For the County of Newport, Thomas Peckham, Esq;—*Providence*, James Fenner, Esq;—*Washington*, Samuel E. Gardner, Esq;—*Bristol*, Richard Smith, jun. Esq;—*Kent*, Hopkins Cooke, Esq.

Sheriffs.

For the County of Newport, Edward Thurston, Esq;—*Providence*, Nehemiah Knight, Esq; *Washington*, Walter White, Esq;—*Bristol*, Richard Smith, Esq;—*Kent*, Jonathan Niles, Esq.

Justices of the Peace for the Town of Newport, Henry Sherburne, Benjamin Bayer, Christopher Ellery, Robert Taylor, Henry Peckham, and Jonathan Almy, Esquires.

The Honourable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State adjourned, on Thursday Evening, to the fourth Monday in June next, then to be convened again in this Town.

An Address from the General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations,

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States of America.*

SIR

HAVING felt in common with our Constituents, the Importance of your military and civil Services, and being deeply affected by the Resolution you have formed of retiring from public Life, we beg Leave to express to you our Sentiments and Feelings on this interesting Occasion.

It is with the most painful Emotions we anticipate the Loss our national Government must inevitably sustain, in being deprived of your Counsel and Energy: But we acknowledge you have a just Claim to an Exemption from the Cares and Solicitude incident to the most exalted Stations: A Claim founded upon the Exercise of the greatest Virtues and Talents for Forty-five Years of your Life, devoted to the public Service.—And while we acquiesce in the Justice of your Claim to the tranquil Enjoyments of private Life, we indulge a Hope that your Successors in Office will never cease to be animated by the Influence of your Example.

YOUR Address to the People, announcing the Resolution which hath roused the Recollection and called forth the Feelings of United America, entitles you to our Gratitude, Esteem and Affection: For we deem it, not only expressive of your unabated Zeal for the public Good, but replete with Maxims and Principles grounded upon the most extensive and accurate Conceptions of the great Interest of our Country, Maxims and Principles, which you have successfully pursued to preserve the Peace and encrease the Prosperity of our infant Republic;—and which we trust will be adhered to by the present and future Generations.

Twice have you been called by the unanimous Suffrage of a free and enlightened People to fill the highest Office in their Gift; and we have seen you for Eight Years anxiously employed in the Execution of all the Duties annexed to it. In the Course of which you have had to contend with, and have triumphed over, foreign Influence, Faction and domestic Violence. And in reviewing your administration we are led to believe, that it is owing in a great Degree to the Excellence of the Federal Constitution, and your wise, firm and patriotic Administration that the United States are at this Day free from the Horrors and Calamities of Anarchy and War.

But we need not dwell upon your public Services. The Annals of the Union furnish ample and indubitable Proofs of your disinterested Zeal, Fortitude, and Wisdom, and of the various important, and, under God, successful Services you have rendered to your Country. In these impartial Records Posterity will read your Eulogium with the warmest Sentiments of Gratitude.

It becomes us therefore, to mingle our affectionate Addresses with those of our Sister States, for the great national Benefits derived from your military and civil Services, and to offer up, to the Supreme Author of all the Blessings we enjoy, our fervent Supplications, that in your Retirement to the private Walks of Life, you may participate with your Fellow-Citizens in the uninterrupted Enjoyment of that Liberty and Happiness secured to us all, by our free and happy Constitution. And we sincerely hope that you may, in the decline of Life, rejoice in the Reflection of your having deserved, and experienced the Gratitude of your Country.

To which the following Answer has been received:

To the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

SUPPORTED by the patriotic Exertions and pleasing Approbation of my Fellow-Citizens, for a long Series of Years highly interesting Situations; I have discharged my Duties with that Satisfaction to myself which could only result from those Circumstances.—And when, in the Decline of Life, I gratify the fond Wish of my Heart in retiring from public Labours, and find the Language of Approbation and fervent Prayers for future Happiness following that Event, my Heart expands with Gratitude, and my Feelings become unutterable.—

But, in full Confidence that under the wise, firm and patriotic Conduct of those who administer our public Affairs, the Prosperity, Happiness and Respectability of our Country will be no less an Object than they have heretofore been, I feel a peculiar Satisfaction.

If the Sentiments which I expressed on the Eve of my Retirement from public Life, meet the Approbation of my Countrymen, I must feel highly gratified; for they were the pure Sentiments of my Heart, founded on the Experience which I had in Life, and matured by the best Reflection I could give them.

Although guided by our excellent Constitution in the Discharge of official Duties, and actuated, through the whole Course of my public Life, solely by a Wish to promote the best Interests of our Country; yet without the beneficent Interposition of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe we could not have reached the distinguished Situation which we have attained with such unprecedented Rapidity.—To him, therefore, should we bow with Gratitude and Reverence, and endeavour to merit a Continuance of his special Favours.

Deeply and gratefully impressed by your affectionate Address and benevolent Wishes, I shall not fail to supplicate the Throne of Grace, that the best of Heaven's Blessings may rest upon your State, and upon yourselves individualy.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Mount-Vernon, April 3, 1797.

DIED]—At Philadelphia, on the 24th ult. in the 74th Year of his Age, Mr. DANIEL BENEZET; and on the following Day, in the 77th Year of her Age, Mrs. ELIZABETH BENEZET, his Consort.

—At Smithfield, on Thursday last, in the 82d Year of his Age, Mr. PRESERVED HARRIS.

—At North Kingstown, on the 29th ult. Mr. ISAAC PIERCE, in the 83d Year of his Age.

—At Providence, much lamented, after a short Indisposition, Mr. JOSEPH CRAWFORD, Merchant.

—In this Town, on the 3d Instant, Mr. ABRAHAM HARDING, aged 32.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, May 8.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Leopard Winslow,	Providence
— Sally, Waldin,	Ditto
Snow Mary, Landers,	Havanna
Sloop Sophia, Field,	Providence
Schooner Patty, Roff II,	New York
Sloop Harriet, Northam,	George-Town
Snow Fair Eliza, Snell,	Charleston
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Mary Arnold,	Norfolk
— Liberty, Chase,	Camden
— Halcyon, Cross,	Penobscot
Sloop Sally, Waldin,	Providence
— America, Borden,	Boston
— Resolution, Borden,	Ditto
— Eagle, Eaton,	Philadelphia

For SALE, by
SIMEON MARTIN,
6000 Bushels of the best Isle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.
AND
50 Hogsheads of the best Quality MOLASSES.
Newport, March 28, 1797.

SCHOOL.

WANTED to teach a small School, a Man of a good moral Character, who can teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for which generous Wages will be given. Whoever is disposed to undertake that Trust, may apply to
BENJAMIN GARDINER.
[illegible] 3, 1797.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
In General Assembly, May Session, 1797.

UPON the Petition of the Directors of the Potter Hill Bank Lottery, setting forth that there have been Difficulties in the Drawing of the said Lottery, and praying that they may be authorized to draw the same again, which was referred from the last to the present Session.

It is Voted and Resolved That the same be further referred to the next Session; that in the mean Time all Persons interested in the said Lottery be notified in the Newport Mercury, and in one of the Providence Newspapers, Three Weeks successively, then to appear, if they shall think fit, and answer the same: And that in the mean Time all Proceedings against the said Directors, relative to the said Lottery, be stayed.

A true Copy:
Witness, HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

The Hunter,

WILL Cover the ensuing Season, at the Stable of Mr JOB COOK, in Portsmouth; and every other Friday from the 19th Instant, through the Season, will be at Jamestown, where he will Stay till the following Monday, and then return to Portsmouth again.

The Terms are, Six Dollars for a warranted Colt, and Four Dollars the Season.

The HUNTER is a dark grey, full Sixteen Hands high, is well proportioned; and his Courage and Carriage high and elegant.—He was bred by the imported Horse NIMROD.

May 8, 1797.

Robert Lawton

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately improved by the Miss MUMFORDS, and nearly opposite the Store of Messieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames street, and has just received, and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,
An elegant ASSORTMENT of
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver
HATS.
Also, very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

For Sale, by
THOMAS HANDY,
At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,
Loaf Sugar by the Quantity, or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.
Newport, April 4, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMON DAVIS,
A Great Variety of
Crockery and Glass Ware assorted; Crates of Crockery Ware assorted; Boxes of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine-Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Castile Soap.
The above Articles by Wholesale and Retail.
The best of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy & Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyson Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.
Also a few Hogsheads and Tierces of good Molasses.
Newport, March 27, 1797.

For Sale, by
William & Tho. Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General Treasurer's Office,
HARD-SOAP;
ALSO,
MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholesale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

To be Sold, by
WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
At his Shop, at the upper End of the Town,
FRESH HAY-SEED from the State of Vermont, viz.—Herd's, Red-Top, and Buffalo Grass-Seed.

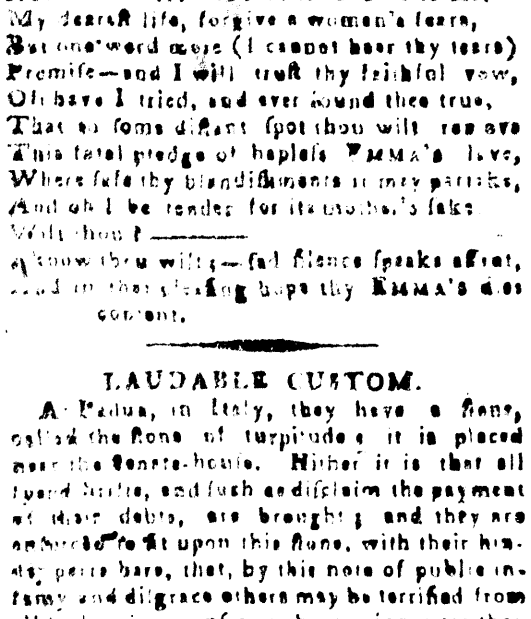
A LADY'S DYING FAREWELL TO HER HUSBAND.

—— If for thy EMMA's name was dear;
If e'er thy vows have charm'd my ravish'd ear;
If from thy lov'd embrace my heart to gain,
Proud frigids have frown'd, and fortune smil'd in vain;
If it has been my sole endeavor, still
To oft in all, obsequious to thy will;
To watch thy very smiles, thy wish to know,
Thou only truly blest when thou wert so;
If I have dozed with that fond excess,
Our love could add, nor fortune make it less;
If this I've done, and more—oh then be kind
To the dear lovely babe I leave behind,
When time my once lov'd memory shall efface,
Some happier maid may take thy EMMA's place,
With eye cast out eyes thy partial fondness see,
And taste it for the love thou bore to me.
My dearest life, forgive a woman's fears,
But one word more (I cannot bear thy tears)
Promise—and I will trust thy faithful vow,
Oh have I tried, and ever found thee true,
That to some distant spot thou will remove
This fatal pledge of hapless EMMA's love,
Where safe thy blandishments in may partake,
And oh! be tender for its mother's sake
Wilt thou?——
I know thou wilt;—sad silence speaks assent,
And in that pleasing hope thy EMMA's dies content.

LAUDABLE CUSTOM.

At Padua, in Italy, they have a stone, called the stone of turpitude; it is placed near the Senate-house. Hither it is that all spend-thrifts, and such as disclaim the payment of their debts, are brought; and they are enforced to sit upon this stone, with their hinder parts bare, that, by this note of public infamy and disgrace others may be terrified from all such vain expenses, or borrowing more than they know they are able to pay. Great pity it is there is not such a stone in all the countries of the world, or at least some other happy invention, whereby it might be provided that there should be fewer followers of such pernicious examples.

ATLAS.



Will Cover this Season,

at the Stable of the Subscriber, the elegant young Horse *ATLAS*—Bred by the noted Imported English Horse NIMROD, out of a large, handsome, half-blooded Bay Mare—He is coming Three Years old in June; of a blood Bay, about Sixteen Hands high;—For Size, Figure, and Movements, he is judged to be equal to any in the New-England States.—Will cover for Six Dollars the Season, or for Four Dollars the Single Leap: After which, Three Dollars more will intitle them to the Season; where good Attendance will be given.—Good Pasturing for Mares, at a reasonable Price.

JOHN TOWNSEND

Newport May 1 1797.

Young Nimrod,

A dark bay, of size, Blood, and Figure, will Cover this Season at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Season, or Eight Dollars for an insured Colt.——Good Pasturing for Mares, at 3s. per Week.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

Flying Cauldron

WILL Cover this Season, at the Stable of Major CALEB CARR in West-Greenwich.—He is a Bright Bay, 16 Hands high, Five Years old this Spring, Three-Quarters blooded.——He is a clear Trotter, is well proportioned, and his Carriage in general, equal to any Horse in the State.

West Greenwich, April 22, 1797.

WAS taken up adrift, full of Water, a few Days since, in the Bay between Providence and Bristol, a large Oak MOSES BOAT.——The Owner, by applying to the Subscriber, describing the said Boat, and paying Charges, may have her again.

CORNELIUS ROSE.

Wareham, April 19, 1797.

Gundell's improv'd Balsam of Honey.

THE Subscribers have just imported from London, and are now selling, at their Medicine Store, in Thames Street, by Wholesale and Retail, that highly celebrated Medicine, called——"GUNDELL'S IMPROVED BALSAM OF HONEY"—for radically curing the most inveterate *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas* and *Consumptions*

JAMES TAYLOR, & Co.

Newport, April 24 1797.

N B Drugs, Medicines, Spices, Painters' Colours, and Dyestuffs, as usual.—Also, Spice Bitters of a superior Quality, by the Single, Dozen, or larger Quantity.

For Sale, by

Christopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruffia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

MOLASSES, West-India and New England Rum, per Hogshead,
Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beef and Pork, per Barrel,
Raisins per Cask—Chocolate per Box,
Brandy—Gin—Bohea Tea—German Steel,
&c. &c.—as usual——Cheap for Cash.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, 28 and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Fine RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No 2
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
10 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

All Persons having any

Demands against the Town of Newport, are hereby requested to bring them in to the Subscriber on or before the 10th of May next, that they may be laid before the Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the Town's Debts.

EDMUND TOWNSEND,
Town-Treasurer.

Newport April 25, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the 11th of MAY next, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, the Fee of the LOT of LAND, with a DWELLING HOUSE thereon, situate in Newport, late belonging to CLARKE BROWN, deceased. Said Lot is Three Hundred and Fourteen Feet in Length, and Twenty-five Feet in Breadth.

Newport, 21st April, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Estate, late Job Carr's, 5 miles East on Thames Street, South on the Way from Thames-Street to the Red-Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of

DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter-Cask or Pound.

Also—Seventy-four Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR, just come to Hand. Apply to

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

CONSISTING of Dwelling-Houses, Store Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, and about 16 Acres of good Meadow LAND, situated and lying in the North East End of the compact Part of the TOWN of Newport.—For Particulars inquire

Newport, March 27, 1797.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Swedes' Bar Iron, of the first Qualities, flat and square, of every Dimension,
Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,
Cordage of every Dimension,
Russia and Raven's Duck, first Quality,
Osnabrigs, Bagging, Russia Rolls, Britannias, brown Silesias, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platilles Royales,
Russia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed Ticking, and Oil Cloths by the Package,
French Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin of superior Qualities, by the Pipe,
New England Rum, Molasses and Sugar, per Hogshead,
Fine and superfine Flour,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 14, Window Glass.
Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box.
Edinburgh Cordial Cases.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table-Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

Coarse and fine Salt, Virgin Coal, Truss Hoops, Mast Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handspikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joists, smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames-Street,

Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elasticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames-Street.

Likewise—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 170 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE and SOLD, by

JOSEPH MUMFORD,

Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly opposite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *at the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Business as usual, with Fidelity and Dispatch——and will sell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Convenancy of these OVENS in roasting Meat—or Cookery of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins.

Likewise, GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his sincere Thanks to those who have favoured him with their Custom, and wishes a Continuance of the same.

To be LET,

THAT large HOUSE on the Hill, with Eight Acres of Land, late in Possession of Cleaveland Kinloch, Esq;——For Terms apply to

ROBERT H. AUCHMUTY.

To L
DU
of May
A. M. if not sold
vate Sale, (if the Weather
good, if not, the next fair Day
All that pleasantly situate
real Estate of PELEG BARKER,
Esq; (deceased) situate Sou
the Parade, and fronting
Streets.

PELEG BARKER, } Exec
CHARLES BARKER. } of

Newport, April 18, 1797.

For Sale, by

GEORGE CHAMPLIN

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality, by the Hogshead.

Newport, October 17, 1795.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO,

Just Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A small Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Peafe; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radish; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; large double Pink, &c.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD

At his STORE on the Point,

JAmaica Rum 4th Proof, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demerara Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
W. I. India and New-England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
A few Hogsheads of the first Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

About Ten Tons of dry'd HIDES, which will be sold at 10 Cents per lb.—for Cash or short Credit.

About Four Tons CORDAGE of different Sizes, and well made, will be ready to deliver this Month.

Three Vessels of different Sizes, now on the Stocks, which will be ready to launch on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sold.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Business as usual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which will sell as cheap as any imported Bread of good.

He gives the highest Price for Old Gold and SILVER.

Newport, April 10, 1797.

Coggeshall & Burdick

At their Shop, next Northward of James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary Shop, in Thames Street,

HAVE for Sale, a compleat Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of Children's and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance

Newport, January 2, 1796.

Entered according to Act of Congress

A LADY's DYING FAREWELL TO HER HUSBAND.

—— If for thy EMMA's name was dear;
If o'er thy vows have charm'd my ravish'd ear;
If from thy lov'd embrace my heart to gain,
Proud frigots have frown'd, and fortune smil'd in vain;
If it has been my sole endeavor, still
To sit in all, obsequious to thy will;
To watch thy very smiles, thy wish to know,
Thou only truly blest when thou wert so;
If I have dozed with that fond excess,
Nor love could add, nor fortune make it less;
If this I've done, and more—oh then be kind
To the dear lovely babe I leave behind,
When time my once lov'd memory shall efface,
Some happier maid may take thy EMMA's place,
With envious eyes thy partial fondness see,
And hate it for the love thou bore to me.
My dearest life, forgive a woman's fears,
But one word more (I cannot bear thy tears)
Promise—and I will trust thy faithful vow,
Oh have I tried, and ever found thee true,
That to some distant spot thou wilt remove
This fatal pledge of hapless EMMA's love,
Where safe thy blandishments it may partake,
And oh! be tender for its mother's sake.
Wilt thou?——
I know thou wilt;—sad silence speaks assent,
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LAUDABLE CUSTOM.

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JOHN TOWNSEND

Newport May 1 1797.

Young Nimrod,

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Newport, May 1, 1797.

Flying Cauldron

WILL Cover this Season, at the Stable of Major CALEB CARR in West-Greenwich.—He is a Bright Bay, 16 Hands high, Five Years old this Spring, Three-Quarters blooded.——He is a clear Trotter, is well proportioned, and his Carriage in general, equal to any Horse in the State.

West Greenwich, April 22, 1797.

WAS taken up adrift, full of Water, a few Days since, in the Bay between Providence and Bristol, a large Oak MOSES BOAT.——The Owner, by applying to the Subscriber, describing the said Boat, and paying Charges, may have her again.

CORNELIUS ROSE.

Wareham, April 19, 1797.

Cundell's improv'd Balsom of Honey.

THE Subscribers have just imported from London, and are now selling, at their Medicine Store, in Thames Street, by Wholesale and Retail, that highly celebrated Medicine, called —— "CUNDELL's IMPROVED BALSAM OF HONEY"—for radically curing the most inveterate *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas* and *Consumptions*.

JAMES TAYLOR, & Co.

Newport, April 24, 1797.

N. B. Drugs, Medicines, Spices, Painters' Colours, and Dyestuffs, as usual.—Also, Spice Bitters of a superior Quality, by the Single, Dozen, or larger Quantity.

For Sale, by

Christopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

MOLASSES, West-India and New-England Rum, per Hogshead, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beef and Pork, per Barrel,

Raisins per Cask—Chocolate per Box, Brandy—Gin—Bohea Tea—German Steel, &c. &c.—as usual——Cheap for Cash.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, 28 and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Walsh's, No 1
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
10 lb. NUTMEGS,
20 lb. CLOVES.

All Persons having any

Demands against the Town of Newport, are hereby requested to bring them in to the Subscriber, on or before the 10th of May next, that they may be laid before the Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the Town's Debts.

EDMUND TOWNSEND,
Town-Treasurer.

Newport April 25. 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the 11th of MAY next, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, the Fee of the LOT of LAND, with a DWELLING HOUSE thereon, situate in Newport, late belonging to CLARKE BROWN, deceased. Said Lot is Three Hundred and Fourteen Feet in Length, and Twenty-five Feet in Breadth.

Newport, 21st April, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Estate, late Job Carr's, situate East on Thames-Street, South on the Way from Thames-Street to the Red-Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of

DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter-Cask or Pound.

Also—Seventy-four Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR, just come to Hand. Apply to

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

CONSISTING of Dwelling-Houses, Store Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—— For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, and about 16 Acres of good Meadow LAND, situated and lying in the North East End of the compact Part of the Town of Newport.—For Particulars inquire

Newport, March 27, 1797.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale,

ST. Petersburgh clean

Hemp, Russia and Swedes' Bar Iron, of the first Qualities, flat and square, of every Dimension,
Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,
Cordage of every Dimension,
Russia and Raven's Duck, first Quality,
Osnabrigs, Bagging, Russia Rolls, Britannias, brown Silesias, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platilles Royales,
Russia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed Ticking, and Oil Cloths by the Package,
French Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin of superior Qualities, by the Pipe,
New England Rum, Molasses and Sugar, per Hogshead,
Fine and superfine Flour,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, Window-Glass.
Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box.
Edinburgh Cordial Cases.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table-Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Rosh Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

Coarse and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Truss Hoops, Mast Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handspikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joists, smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames-Street, Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elasticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames-Street.

Likewise—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 112 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE and SOLD, by

JOSEPH MUMFORD,

Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly opposite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *at the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Business, as usual, with Fidelity and Despatch——and will sell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Conveniency of these OVENS in roasting Meat—or Cookery of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins.

Likewise, GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his sincere Thanks to those who have favoured him with their Custom, and wishes a Continuance of the same.

To be *LET*,

THAT large HOUSE on the Hill, with Eight Acres of Land, late in Possession of Cleveland Kinloch, Esq;——For Terms apply to

ROBERT N. ANCHMUTY.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

To [illegible]

DU[illegible] offered the[illegible] of May [illegible] April [illegible] A. M. if not sold [illegible] at private Sale, (if the Weather be good, if not, the next fair Day)

All that pleasantly situated real Estate of PELEG BARKER, Esq; (deceased) situate South of the Parade, and fronting Two Streets.

PELEG BARKER, } Executors.
CHARLES BARKER, }

Newport, April 18, 1797.

For Sale, by

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality, by the Hogshead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO,

Just Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A small Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Pease; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radish; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; large double Pink, &c.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD

At his STORE on the Point,

JAmaica Rum 4th Proof, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
W. India and New-England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of the first Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

About Ten Tons of dry'd HIDES, which will be Sold at 10 Cents per lb.—for Cash or short Credit.

About Four Tons CORDAGE of different Sizes, and well made, will be ready to deliver this Month.

Three Vessels of different Sizes, now on the Stocks, which will be ready to launch on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, April 10, 1797.

Coggeshall & Burdick

At their Shop, next Northward of James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary Shop, in Thames-Street,

HAVE for Sale, a compleat Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of Small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance [illegible]

[illegible] factured within the U[illegible]